

them no where else, of a rich purplish hue. On the mainland they are apparently always cream-colored.

Convolvulus arvensis, L. a foreigner, is already more abundant throughout the region of San Francisco Bay than any other species, and is a very troublesome weed in the wheat fields. At the time of my writing the stubble fields are white every morning with its flowers, for it persists in growing and blooming however closely cut down by scythe and sickle.

No species of the cruciferous genus *Cakile* appears yet to have been reported from any Pacific shore. But what appears to be *C. Americana*, Nutt., is abundant on the beach at West Berkeley. Its only associates there are the indigenous *Abronias*, *Franserias*, and the like Pacific Coast maritime species, yet in all probability it is an introduced plant.

Chrysanthemum segetum, L., a plant nowhere mentioned as even adventive on this continent, has become thoroughly established in fields and by waysides a few miles north of Berkeley. Being an annual, and well able by its seeds to survive the half year's drouth, it may possibly become the troublesome weed in California which its sister species, *C. Leucanthemum*, L., has long since become at the East.

Picris echioides, L., the type of an Old World genus allied to *Crepis*, from which it differs in having a plumose pappus, grows wild in great abundance near Vallejo. *P. hieracioides*, L., common in Australia, is the only other species of this rather large genus which seems to have obtained a foothold in any part of the New World, and is the only one which would have been expected to establish itself in California. But this which runs wild on even the uncultivated hills, almost choking out the indigenous tarweed, is certainly the well marked *P. echioides*, new to our continent, and perhaps destined to be troublesome as a coarse weed.—EDWARD LEE GREENE, Berkeley, California.

Parishella Californica.—To the scientific botanist there is no more interesting genus than Nuttall's *Nemacladus*; and I will remember the satisfaction I had when (in the year 1875) I detected its affinities with the *Cyphieæ* of South America and South Africa. More recently I had the pleasure to describe a second species of this curious genus. In botanizing this last spring upon the Mohave desert, those sharp-sighted botanists and most obliging and excellent correspondents, the brothers Parish, of San Bernardino, California, had the rare fortune to discover a little plant, which upon examination proves to be a new genus of this group. I wish here merely to say that I have taken the opportunity thus afforded to dedicate it to the discoverers, in token of my appreciation of the very valuable services which they have rendered, and are zealously rendering to botany and to botanists. Without here entering upon a formal description, I can mention the distin-

gushing characters of this little plant. It is more humble than *Nemacladus* in that it spreads upon the ground, rising little above its surface, but forming depressed tufts; but its white flowers are comparatively conspicuous. Besides its peculiar habit and its rosulate tufted spatulate leaves, the new plant differs from *Nemacladus* mainly in its almost rotate and equally 5-cleft corolla, which is shorter than the foliaceous lobes of the calyx; in the tube of the latter being adnate up to the summit of the ovary; and in the dehiscence of the capsule by an operculum, the short conical apex separating by circumcission.

There is already a genus *Parishia*, an East Indian tree; so this little herb must take the name in an altered and diminutive form. The specific name might have been chosen from the desert habitation or some characteristic feature of the plant; but it is fitting to associate it with the name of the State in which the Messrs. Parish reside, and the botany of which they have most largely helped to make known.—ASA GRAY.

Notes from Canada.—Having in the latter part of June, made a collecting tour with my friends, Professor Macoun, Dominion Naturalist; Mr. Wm. Saunders, Editor of the Canadian Entomologist; and Mr. James Macoun, to Point Pelee, Essex Co., Ontario, the most southern point on the mainland in Canada, a list of the rarer plants found there might not be void of interest to some of the readers of the GAZETTE. The list is chiefly remarkable for the southern nature of most of the species enumerated, some of them so much so, that I had not dreamed of finding them within our boreal confines. To this locality never before having been thoroughly explored, may be attributed the seemingly extraordinary fact, that of the plants mentioned, the first eleven have not, I believe, been heretofore recorded as found in Canada, while the remaining, ten have but very rarely been noted.

Corydalis flavula, DC.	Smilax tamnoides, L.
Hibiscus Moscheutos, L.	Asimina triloba, Dunal.
Ptelea trifoliata, L.	Sisymbrium canescens, Nutt.
Gleditschia triacanthos, L.	Cerastium oblongifolium, Torr.
Opuntia Rafinesquii, Eng.	Phaseolus helvolus, L.
Nyssa multiflora, Wang.	Baptisia tinctoria, R. Br.
Ipomœa pandurata, Meyer.	Galium pilosum, Ait.
Fraxinus quadrangulata, Mx.	Vernonia fasciculata, Mx.
Morus rubra, L.	Acerates viridiflora, Ell.
Quercus palustris, Du Roi.	Fraxinus viridis, Mx. f.

Quercus Prinus, L.

The large size and plentitude of the Papaw, Mulberry, Blue Ash, and Sour Gum trees clearly show them to be indigenous, and would indicate that they are not merely chance survivors, but that the soil and climate fully meet their requirements.

I might add, that during the week preceding our trip, Professor Macoun had found along Lake Erie, at Amherstburg, Pelee Is-